

Community Health Improvement Plan

Gilchrist County

January 2018

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Overview

Community health needs assessment (CHNA) and community health improvement planning (CHIP) activities for Gilchrist County in 2017 have utilized the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework, developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials and the Centers for Disease Control (www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/). These activities were funded, in part, by the Florida Department of Health Gilchrist County (DOH Gilchrist) and Palms Medical Group in their efforts to promote and enhance needs assessments in Gilchrist County.

The MAPP process consists of six phases:

Phase 1 - Organizing for Success and Organizing for Success

Phase 2 – Visioning

Phase 3 - The Four MAPP Assessments

- Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA)
- Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)
- Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA)
- Forces of Change Assessment (FCA)

Phase 4 - Identify Strategic Issues (CHIP activity)

Phase 5 - Formulate Goals and Strategies (CHIP activity)

Phase 6 - Action Cycle (Program Planning, Implementation and Evaluation)

The CHSA provides insights into the current health status and key health system and health outcome indicators in a community. The LPHSA provides a community self-assessed report card for the local public health system (all partners with a vested interest in the public's health; not just the local health department). The CTSA allows members of the community to offer insights as to the key issues, strengths and weaknesses associated with the local public health system. And finally, while the FCA asks key leaders in the community in a variety of critical sectors what they believe will be the emerging threats, opportunities, events and trends that may either enhance or hinder a community's ability to address its most pressing healthcare issues.

Collectively, the results of the four MAPP assessments conducted for Gilchrist County provide input to the community in order to identify strategic issues and formulate goals and objectives, activities which comprise the core of a CHIP process. Ultimately, a cycle of actions will emerge that include program planning, program implementation, policy change and ongoing evaluation to improve community health. This document provides a summary of key findings in each of the four key MAPP assessment areas (CHSA, LPHSA, CTSA, and FCA) and presents the Gilchrist County Community Health Improvement Plan.

Key Community Health Needs Assessment Issues

The following is a brief bulleted list of key insights each of the four assessments that comprised the MAPP CHNA. Ultimately, these key insights provided input to the CHIP process for Gilchrist County.

Community Health Status Assessment

Key insights of this section include:

- Low income, high poverty and limited economic base continue to be leading predictors of health outcome and health access in Gilchrist County.
- Gilchrist County continues to exceed the state death rates for most of the ten leading causes of death in Florida.
- For the period of 2010-2015, two (2) infant deaths in any one year are the most recorded for Gilchrist County; these occurred in 2012, 2014 and 2015. There was a total of seven (7) infant deaths for that period.
- Disparities were seen in the death rates for Diabetes and Influenza and Pneumonia among Blacks as compared to Whites.
- Overall, poor health behaviors are on the rise in Gilchrist County as measured by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).
- There is a rise in mental health emergency department visits in Gilchrist County.
- Gilchrist County's rate of avoidable hospitalizations is slightly higher than the state rate.
- The most recent estimates (2015) for the uninsured put the uninsured rate of 11.2% in Gilchrist County non-elderly residents. Slightly higher than the state of Florida.
- Gilchrist County is near the bottom third of counties in Florida based on health rankings from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin.
- Life expectancies of residents of Gilchrist County are substantially lower than state and national averages.
- Overweight and Obesity rates in Middle and High School aged youth in Gilchrist County were on the rise through 2015.

Local Public Health System Assessment

The LPHSA asks the question: "How well did the local public health system perform the ten Essential Public Health Services?" The ten Essential Public Health Services (EPHS) include the following:

1. Monitor Health Status to Identify Community Health Problems
2. Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards
3. Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues
4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems
5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts
6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety
7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable
8. Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce
9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health

Services

10. Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems

During the LPHSA, a cross-sectional group representing the local public health system was convened and asked to score the system in each EPHS area. Then each EPHS was given a composite value determined by the scores given to those activities that contribute to each Essential Service. These scores range from a minimum value of 0% (no activity is performed pursuant to the standards) to a maximum of 100% (all activities associated with the standards are performed at optimal levels).

Based on the self-assessment of the cross-sectional group representing the local public health system partners, the Essential Services that received the lowest scores were ES 4 (mobilize partnerships to identify and solve health problems), ES 3 (inform, educate and empower people about health issues), and ES 5 (develop policy and plans that support health). The highest scores were given to ES 8 (assure a competent workforce), ES 2 (diagnose and investigate health problems) and ES 6 (enforce laws and regulations). It is important to note that all ten Essential Services received scores above 50%, meaning the Gilchrist local public health system is providing at least Significant Activity on each of the Essential Services and in the case of the highest scoring Essential Services, provide those at an optimal level. Compared to the LPHSA done in 2011, Gilchrist maintains high capacity in ES 2 and 6, while facing challenges in mobilizing the community.

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

KEY FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY SURVEY

The demographics of the Gilchrist County respondents are similar to U.S. Census data for the county with 92% identifying themselves as White Non-Hispanic (92.0%). Survey respondents in Gilchrist County were more than twice as likely to be female (67.5%) rather than male (30.0%). Respondents' views concerning their personal health and overall health of residents in Gilchrist County differed some with 19 individuals (47.5%) rating their personal health as 'somewhat healthy' and 14 individuals (35.0%) rating their personal health as 'healthy'. The majority of respondents reported the overall health of residents in their county as 'somewhat healthy' (48.8%). Unlike with their personal health, 31.7% reported the overall health of residents of their county as 'unhealthy'. About 46% of Gilchrist respondents stated that they did not get the dental care they needed in the past year, with 59% of them citing cost as a barrier. To a lesser extent, but nevertheless important to health outcomes, 30% reported not receiving needed primary care in the past year. No appointments, long wait times and cost were most common barriers. Fifteen (15%) of Gilchrist respondents were unable to get needed mental health care with no appointments, long wait times and cost again listed as obstacles. There was strong disagreement with the sufficiency of dental, mental health and substance abuse services. Gilchrist respondents indicated strong agreement that their community is a safe place to live and that there are support networks for individuals and families in times of need.

Based on perceptions shared during Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) survey, participants highlighted the following areas (in ranking):

- Most important factors that define a healthy community:
 1. Access to health care
 2. Low crime/safe neighborhoods
 3. Job opportunities for all levels of education
 4. Good place to raise children
- Behaviors with the greatest negative impact on overall health:
 1. Drug abuse
 2. Alcohol abuse
 3. Eating unhealthy foods/drinks
 4. No physical activity
- Most important health problems in the community and confidence in community's ability to make a substantial impact on health-related issues:
 1. Substance/drug abuse – Somewhat confident
 2. Obesity – Somewhat confident
 3. Dental problems - Not very confident to somewhat confident
 4. Cancer – Somewhat confident
 5. Tobacco use - Not very confident to somewhat confident
- Reasons why individuals did not receive dental, primary, and/or mental care
 - Dental
 1. Cost
 2. No appointments available/long wait times
 3. No dentists available
 4. Transportation
 - Primary Care
 1. No appointments available/long wait times
 2. Cost
 3. No primary care providers available
 4. Transportation
 - Mental Health
 1. No appointments available/long wait times
 2. Cost
 3. No mental health providers available
 4. Transportation

OBSERVATIONS FROM PROVIDER SURVEY

A total of five health care providers responded to the survey including three Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners, one Mental Health Counselor, and one Physician. Four of the five (80.0%) health care providers considered access to health care and healthy behaviors among the most important factors that define a "Healthy Community." The health care providers agreed (100%) that obesity is among the five most important health problems in Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy Counties. Sixty (60%) of providers also ranked mental health problems among the top five issues followed by access to primary care, dental problems, Diabetes, respiratory/lung disease, and substance abuse, which were ranked in the top five by 40% of providers. The overall health-related quality of life in the Tri-County area was scored as fair by 60% of providers. The two issues that were rated as big problems for Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy Counties by 100% of providers include availability of mental health services and the lack of specialty care doctors. The cost of health insurance was identified by 80% of providers as a big problem. Transportation and the

cost of health care services also ranked as big problems by 60% of providers who took the survey. Among the strategies to improve health in Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy Counties most frequently mentioned by health care providers are increasing access to dental, mental health and outreach services, while focusing on issues of the uninsured and indigent populations.

Forces of Change Assessment

On July 12, 2017, the Gilchrist Steering Committee team convened a group of community leaders to participate in this Forces of Change Assessment. Prior to the meeting, WellFlorida Council distributed a forces of change brainstorming tool as well as a threats and opportunities worksheet and encouraged invitees to the meeting to begin to brainstorm the possible forces that may hinder or help the community in its quest for improvement in community health outcomes. Forces of change discussions were held after the original community health assessment process in conjunction with ongoing community health improvement activities. Key themes in the forces of change discussion included:

- Social/Economic barriers
 - Lack of jobs/high paying jobs
 - Lack of services for the elderly
 - Limited emergency assistance (food, utility bills)
 - Rising costs of health care
 - Few dentists, especially adult
 - No specialty care
 - High co-pays associated with health insurance
 - Increase overweight and obesity rates
 - Tobacco use including vaping
 - Substance abuse
 - Infrastructure for businesses
- Service needs and barriers
 - Public transportation
 - Dental services
 - Mental health services
- Potential resources available
 - School system
 - Health Department
 - Faith-based services
 - Chamber of Commerce
 - Tri-County Community Resource Center
 - Mobile Services
 - Palms Medical Group
 - College of Central Florida Levy Campus

Gilchrist County CHIP Methodology

To conclude the MAPP community health needs assessment, the Core Community Support Team, a group representative of the local public health system partners, was re-convened to identify some potential next steps for Gilchrist County in addressing its most pressing needs and issues. Partners met to brainstorm issues and concerns. To conclude the session, participants also identified and discussed some potential strategic actions to pursue in order to address and possibly make improvements in these

priority issue areas.

Potential next steps identified included:

- Utilize results of four MAPP assessments to drive a process of developing community-identified strategic priorities with goal statements and strategies.
- Utilize results of the four MAPP assessments to create a community health improvement plan (CHIP).

Members of the Gilchrist County CHIP Committee met in-person for three meetings (October 17, 2017, November 28, 2017, and January 23, 2018)) to take the input of the MAPP needs assessment, steering committee recommendations, and identify the priority issues and formulate a response to those issues which ultimately became the CHIP. During the workshop process, in addition to in-person deliberations and consensus-building, the CHIP Work Group utilized SurveyMonkey to help foster the plan.

During the October meeting, members dissected the key insights of the needs assessment and brainstormed a list of key community health issues and partners that could be utilized. The second and third meetings were used to select strategies and develop action plans for the selected strategies. The strategies were voted and approved via SurveyMonkey in February of 2018.

Gilchrist County CHIP (Goals, Strategies and Objectives)

A key component of Gilchrist County's CHIP is an overarching strategy to conduct a community outreach in March of 2018 to present the results of the needs assessment and the CHIP to the key leaders and decision makers in Gilchrist County including representatives of:

- Gilchrist County Board of County Commissioners;
- City Commissions;
- County and City Managers;
- Clerks of County and Cities;
- Gilchrist County Sheriff's Department;
- City Police Departments;
- UF – IFAS Extension Office;
- Emergency Medical Services;
- Gilchrist County Health Department;
- Palms Medical Group;
- Gilchrist County School Board and Public Schools;
- Ministerial Association and Churches;
- Physicians and Dentists;
- Meridian Behavioral Health;
- Local Libraries;
- Gilchrist County School District;
- Tri-County Community Resource Center;
- Community Organizations (Chamber, Rotary, etc.);
- Social Services Providers;
- Department of Children and Families;
- Department of Corrections;
- Gilchrist County Jail; and
- Leading Community Businesses

Gilchrist County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) - 2019

The following Gilchrist County CHIP is presented below as goals, strategies and objectives, and the action plans that include key activities, lead roles, community resources, targeted dates for key activities and evaluation measures.

Goal 1 – Reduce the negative impacts of chronic diseases on Gilchrist County.				
Objectives	Strategy	Action Steps/Performance Measures	Possible Policy Changes Needed	Key Partners and Resources
1.1 – By December 31, 2019, implement a heart health program similar to the Million Hearts Campaign promoted by the Centers for Disease Control.	1.1.1 – Present possible community based heart health programs at a Gilchrist CHIP Meeting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a list of heart health programs available. 2. Develop a presentation of possible programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC Million Hearts Campaign • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Palms Medical Group • UF - IFAS
	1.1.2 – Select a heart health program to implement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample Gilchrist County residents and community organizations on their preference of possible programs to implement. 2. Select a lead organization to run the selected program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lead organization might need to add program implementation in their plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Palms Medical Group • WellFlorida Council
1.2 – By August 1, 2019, partner with the Gilchrist County School District in adopting a curriculum to teach middle and high school youth proper nutrition and physical activity.	1.2.1 – Survey youth to determine what kind of curriculum would appeal to them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a survey for distribution to youth. 2. Identify students to survey. 3. Identify possible curriculums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meridian Behavioral Health • FDOH – Gilchrist County • WellFlorida Council
	1.2.2 – Meet with Gilchrist County School Health Advisory Committee to present the curriculum opportunities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify presenter for SHAC meeting. 2. Compile results of student survey and align with selected curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Gilchrist County SHAC • Gilchrist County School Health • Meridian Behavioral Health • WellFlorida Council (Safe Routes to Schools Program)
	1.2.3 – Present curriculum to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present curriculum opportunity to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to curriculum need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDOH – Gilchrist County

Gilchrist County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) - 2019

	Gilchrist School Board.	school board with SHAC's recommendations.	to go through the Gilchrist County School District's curriculum coordinator for proper adoption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gilchrist County SHAC Gilchrist County School Health Meridian Behavioral Health
1.3 – By May 31, 2020, increase the number of local organizations that participate in Every Kid Health Week from 1 to 4.	1.3.1 – Coordinate with local organizations regarding services they can provide during Every Kid Health Week.	2. Conduct planning meeting with local organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gilchrist County Tobacco Free Partnership/QuitDoc Gilchrist County Schools Meridian Behavioral Health Gilchrist County Prevention Coalition FDOH–Gilchrist County UF–IFAS Extension Office
	1.3.2 – Meet with school district regarding scheduling a day for the activity.	3. Meet with school officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class scheduling within the school district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gilchrist County Schools DOH Gilchrist
1.4 – Through December 31, 2021, increase the percentage of mothers who initiate breastfeeding in Gilchrist County by 1%, from Gilchrist (71.4%).	1.4.1 – Provide Certified Lactation Counseling to residents of Gilchrist County.	1. Have an employee of the Gilchrist County Health Department become CLC certified. 2. Partner with local pediatricians and daycares to offer CLC services. 4. Provide CLC support and classes in Gilchrist County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local doctors' offices FDOH – Gilchrist County Local daycares Local Pregnancy Centers
	1.4.2 – Continue to support the Breast Pump Lending Program offered by FDOH – Gilchrist County.	1. Promote program to women who recently gave birth trying to return to work. 3. Coordinate breast pumps lending program with local organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDOH – Gilchrist Healthy Start Healthy Families Local Pregnancy Centers

Goal 2 – Reduce the burden of mental health illnesses on the residents of Gilchrist County.				
Objectives	Strategy	Action Steps/Performance Measures	Possible Policy Changes Needed	Key Partners and Resources
2.1 – By December 31, 2020, reduce the rate (per 1,000) of emergency department visits due to mental health reasons from 94.7 to 89.7.	2.1.1 – Develop a magnet with the crisis hotline.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get examples of magnets. 2. Obtain a funding source for magnets. 3. Create a template for the magnets. 4. Print the magnets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meridian Behavioral Health • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Palms Medical Group • QuitDoc • Suwannee River Area Health Education Center
	2.1.2 – Distribute the crisis hotline magnets to the public.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify potential partners to distribute magnets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meridian Behavioral Health • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Palms Medical Group • QuitDoc • Suwannee River Area Health Education Center
	2.1.3 – Promote the adoption of the Medical Response Team use by the local organizations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate the public on the MRT mission and goals. 2. Partner with local organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some local procedures may need to be updated to provide MRT services. (Sheriff's Office and Telehealth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meridian Behavioral Health • Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office • Gilchrist County Fire Rescue • Gilchrist County Schools

Goal 3 – Improve community investment within Gilchrist County.				
Objectives	Strategy	Action Steps/Performance Measures	Possible Policy Changes Needed	Key Partners and Resources
3.1 – By March 31, 2019, release a community resource inventory.	3.1.1 – Identify a method for collection of community resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a resource inventory tool. 2. Develop scope of work for the recruitment of a volunteer to conduct the resource inventory. 3. Recruit a volunteer to collect resource information from community organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WellFlorida Council • Dixie County Anti-Drug Coalition • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Tri-County Resource Center • UF College of Public Health
	3.1.2 – Collect resource information from organizations that provide services for Gilchrist County residents.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a list of organizations that provide services to Gilchrist County residents. 2. Contact all organizations to poll their services provided. 3. Compile data for distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WellFlorida Council • Dixie County Anti-Drug Coalition • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Tri-County Resource Center • Gilchrist County Chamber of Commerce • Elder Options • North Florida Cancer Collaborative • UF College of Public Health
	3.1.3 – Develop a method for distribution of resource inventory.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a document of community resources. 2. Identify avenues for distributing resource inventory to local organizations and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WellFlorida Council • Dixie County Anti-Drug Coalition • FDOH – Gilchrist

Gilchrist County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) - 2019

		residents.		County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tri-County Resource Center • Gilchrist County Chamber of Commerce
3.2 – By March 31, 2020, increase the number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (GRG) classes offered in Gilchrist County.	3.2.1 – Research other local chapters of GRG.	3. Meet with Gigi Daube on how to start a GRG and lessons learned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meridian Behavioral Health • FDOH Gilchrist County • Dixie GRG – Gigi Daube
	3.2.2 – Secure a spot to conduct a GRG group in Gilchrist County.	4. Possible locations – Trenton Library, FDOH – Gilchrist, Gilchrist Senior Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDOH Gilchrist County • Trenton Library

Goal 4 – Reduce the burden of oral health on the residents of Gilchrist County.

Objectives	Strategy	Action Steps/Performance Measures	Possible Policy Changes Needed	Key Partners and Resources
4.1 – By October 31, 2018, offer a dental prevention education program for K-2 students through visits to the schools by the Florida Department of Health Gilchrist County tooth fairy and the distribution of dental kits.	4.1.1 – Secure funding for dental kits.	1. Present concept of dental outreach to local Rotary clubs. 2. Meet with local school officials on the number of K-2 students there are in Gilchrist County. 3. Quote dental kits from retailers. 4. Order dental kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UF-IFAS Extension Office • FDOH – Gilchrist County • Gilchrist County Rotary Club • Palms Medical Group • UF College of Dentistry – Henry Schein • Gilchrist County Schools
	4.1.2 – Provide oral health education and dental kits to K-2 students in Gilchrist County.	1. Schedule educational programs within the local schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UF-IFAS Extension Office • FDOH – Gilchrist

				County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilchrist County Rotary Club • Palms Medical Group • UF College of Dentistry – Henry Schein • Gilchrist County Schools
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Alignment with State and National Priorities

The 2017 Gilchrist County Community Health Improvement Plan has been reviewed for alignment with the following state and national guidelines:

- Florida State Health Improvement Plan 2017-2021 (March 2017) from the Florida Department of Health
- Healthy People 2020 from the United States Department of Health and Human Services
- National Prevention Strategy – America’s Plan for Better Health and Wellness (June 2011) from the National Prevention Council

Each objective under each goal was reviewed to determine where within each of these state or national guidelines the objective was in alignment.

Objective	HP 2020	FSHIP	NPS
Goal 1 – Reduce the negative impacts of chronic diseases on Gilchrist County.			
1.1 – By December 31, 2019, implement a heart health program similar to the Million Hearts Campaign promoted by the Centers for Disease Control.	Topic: Heart Disease and Stroke Objectives: HDS-1, HDS-9, HDS-10, HDS-12, HDS-17, and HDS-25	CD1-Increase cross-sector collaboration for the prevention, early detection, treatment and management of chronic diseases and conditions to improve health equity.	Strategic Direction: Clinical and Community Preventative Services, Page 18 Strategic Direction: Empowered People, Page 22
1.2 – By August 1, 2019, partner with the Gilchrist County School	Topic: Nutrition and Weight Status Objectives: NWS-2, NWS-10, and NWS-11	HW1 - Improve the food environment and nutrition	Strategic Direction: Empowered People, Page 22 Strategic Direction: Healthy Eating, Page 34

District in adopting a curriculum to teach middle and high school youth proper nutrition and physical activity.		habits across the lifespan to increase healthy weight.	Strategic Direction: Active Living, Page 38
1.3 – By May 31, 2020, increase the number of local organizations that participate in Every Kid Health Week from 1 to 4.	Topic: Early and Middle Childhood Objectives: EMC-4.1.1	Goal: HW1 - Improve the food environment and nutrition habits across the lifespan to increase healthy weight.	Strategic Direction: Healthy and Safe Community Environment, Page 14 Strategic Direction: Empowered People, Page 22
1.4 – Through December 31, 2021, increase the percentage of mothers who initiate breastfeeding in Gilchrist County by 1%, from (83.1%).	Topic: Maternal, Infant, and Child Health Objectives: MICH-21.1, MICH-21.2	Goal: HW1 - Improve the food environment and nutrition habits across the lifespan to increase healthy weight.	Strategic Direction: Healthy Eating, Page 36
Goal 2 – Reduce the burden of mental health illnesses on the residents of Gilchrist County.			
2.1 – By December 31, 2019, reduce the rate (per 1,000) of emergency department visits due to mental health reasons from 94.7 to 89.7.	Topic: Mental Health and Mental Disorders Objectives: MHMD-9 and MHMD-10	BH1- Reduce mental, emotional and behavioral health disorders in children through improved identification and treatment of behavioral health disorders in parents who come in contact with the child welfare system.	Strategic Direction: Clinical and Community Preventative Services, Page 20 Strategic Direction: Mental and Emotional Well-Being, Page 48

2.2 – By March 31, 2020, increase the number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (GRG) classes offered in Gilchrist County.			
Goal 3 – Improve community investment within Gilchrist County.			
3.1 – By March 31 2019, release a community resource inventory.	N/A	N/A	Strategic Direction: Empowered People, Page 22
3.2 – By March 31, 2020, increase the number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (GRG) classes offered in Gilchrist County.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Goal 4 – Reduce the burden of oral health on the residents of Gilchrist County.			
4.1 – By October 31, 2018, offer a dental prevention education program for K-2 students through visits to the schools by the Florida Department of Health Gilchrist County tooth fairy and the distribution of dental kits.	Topic: Oral Health Objectives: OH-1, OH-2, OH-7, and OH-12	N/A	Strategic Direction: Elimination of Health Disparities, Page 25